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FOREWORD

SPECIAL LABOUR FORCE STUDIES

No. 2

Work Patterns of the Canadian Population, 1964

by

Frank J. Whittingham

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

and

Bruce W. Wilkinson

University of Western Ontario

Published by Authority of
The Minister of Trade and Commerce

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FOREWORD


This is the second in a series of research studies concerned with the analysis of selected economic, social or demographic aspects of the working population in Canada. Much of the statistical information on which this and other studies in the series is based is derived from supplementary questions attached to the monthly survey of the labour force conducted by the Special Surveys Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Further reports in the series will be presented as and when data become available.

These studies are prepared in the Research and Analysis Section of the Labour Division of DBS under the direction of Dr. Sylvia Ostry, Director, Special Manpower Studies and Consultation.

The responsibility for the analysis and interpretation of the data is that of the authors and not of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

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INTRODUCTION

The regular estimates of the labour force, employment and unemployment in Canada which are issued each month in the *Labour Force Bulletin*, provide information on the activity of persons in a specific week of each month. They constitute, as it were, a "still photo" of the current activity of all men and women 14 years of age and over living in Canada at the time of the survey. Twelve such "photos" are available each year and, together, provide an extremely valuable exposure of the activity and characteristics of the economically active population in this country. But the picture is, in a sense, limited because of its static nature: the current data cannot reveal the full extent of movement in and out of the work force and between one or the other of the major categories of the labour force which occur over the course of the year. By extending the reference period of the survey from a week to twelve months, this movement is recorded since the data reveal the labour force activity of individuals over the entire period¹ rather than at twelve discrete points in time. This Study presents information derived from a survey of work patterns in 1964 taken in conjunction with the January 1965 regular monthly survey of the Canadian labour force.² In addition to presenting information on the annual work experience of the Canadian population in 1964 and comparing this information with the data derived

from the monthly surveys, the report also includes an analysis of long-duration unemployment and part-year and part-time work, and a short section is devoted to comparing estimates of the number of people who had had a labour force attachment in 1964 with similar estimates for 1961.³ The Appendix contains additional technical, methodological and tabular material.

Annual Labour Force

Because there is continual movement into and out of the labour market, the total number of people who have had some labour force experience over the year is always greater than the number in an average month. Thus, in 1964, 7,732 thousand persons were in the labour force at some time during the year (see Table 1), but the average figure recorded by the twelve monthly surveys was only 6,920 thousand. The difference between these two estimates reflects the turnover in the working population as a whole over the course of the year. The amount of turnover varies considerably depending on the sex and age of the individuals concerned. Consider first the difference between males and females. As the third column of Table 1 shows, the total number of women who had a labour force attachment at some time during 1964 was 25.5 per cent greater than the annual average female labour force based on the twelve monthly surveys. In contrast, for males the comparable figure was only 6.3 per cent.

³ In the Monthly Labour Force Survey of January, 1962 some limited information of the work experience of the population during the 12 months of 1961 was obtained. The additional questions used in this survey are also described in Part B of the Appendix.

TABLE 1. Annual Labour Force and Annual Average Labour Force, by Sex and Age, 1964

Sex and age	Annual ¹	Annual average ²	Percentage difference ³
estimates in thousands			
Both sexes	7,732	6,920	11.7
Male:			
14 - 19 years	524	391	34.0
20 - 24 "	633	567	11.6
25 - 44 "	2,316	2,289	1.2
45 - 54 "	966	946	2.1
55 - 64 "	626	595	5.2
65 years and over	209	171	22.2
Totals	5,274	4,959	6.3
Female:			
14 - 19 years	401	296	35.5
20 - 24 "	425	338	25.7
25 - 44 "	936	754	24.1
45 - 54 "	428	351	21.9
55 - 64 "	213	175	21.7
65 years and over	55	46	19.6
Totals	2,458	1,960	25.5

¹ The annual labour force estimates are derived from the Work Patterns Survey recording the work experience of persons over a twelve month period.

² The annual average labour force estimates are derived from the twelve Monthly Labour Force Surveys recording the activity of persons in a specific week.

³ The difference between the estimates expressed as a percentage of the annual average estimate.

Variation in the extent of labour force turnover between age-sex groups in the population is also readily apparent from the percentages shown in Table 1. Teenagers generally have a less stable attachment to the labour force than do adults as many of them are students who enter the labour force for short periods of time during the year.⁴ Among males the percentage difference between the estimates is large for the 20-24 year olds and older males (65 and over). Some of the former are also students and consequently move into and out of the labour force during the year. A substantial number of the older men are "semi-retired" and work only from time to time according to their personal preferences and needs and the job opportunities available.

⁴ In the Work Patterns Survey, male and female students 14-19 years of age who were in the labour force sometime during the year were identified separately. When their number is subtracted from the total number of teenage males and females who had a labour force attachment sometime during 1964 the difference between the annual and annual average estimates narrows substantially.

For females in every age group the percentage difference between the two labour force estimates was very large, but as Table 1 shows this difference declines slightly with increasing age. Thus, women generally have a more tenuous attachment to the labour force than do men, but older women, with fewer household and child care responsibilities, show a somewhat stronger "commitment" to the world of work.

Marital status is another factor strongly associated with the labour force activity of both women and men. As may be seen in Table 2, married women show a far greater tendency to move into and out of the labour force during the course of the year than do single women, whose work attachments are far more stable. The opposite is true in the case of males. There is a good deal of labour force turnover among single males partly as a consequence of the greater weight of high school and university students in this group. In contrast, the family responsibilities of married men generally require a year-round attachment to the labour force.

TABLE 2. Annual Labour Force and Annual Average Labour Force, by Sex and Marital Status, 1964

Sex and marital status	Annual ¹	Annual average ²	Percentage difference ³
	estimates in thousands		
Male:			
Single	1,353	1,172	15.4
Married	3,815	3,694	3.3
Other	106	95	11.6
Female:			
Single	877	763	14.9
Married	1,367	1,003	36.3
Other	215	194	10.8

^{1,2,3} See footnotes to Table 1.

In Table 3 persons who spent all or some part of the year in the labour force are distributed on a regional basis and, again, the data are compared with the annual average estimates derived from the monthly statistics. The percentage difference between the two sets of estimates is greatest in the Prairie region closely followed by the Atlantic and British Columbia regions. This undoubtedly reflects the greater importance of seasonal industries in these regions. Many workers employed in seasonal

work withdraw from the labour force during part of the year, re-entering, if at all, only on an intermittent basis when job opportunities arise. As a result, there is a great deal of turnover in the working population in these parts of the country. The relatively small percentage difference observed for Quebec reflects, in part, the lower propensity of married women in this province to enter the labour force.

TABLE 3. Annual Labour Force and Annual Average Labour Force, by Region, 1964

Region	Annual ¹	Annual average ²	Percentage difference ³
	estimates in thousands		
Atlantic	702	614	14.3
Quebec	2,088	1,938	7.7
Ontario	2,849	2,542	12.1
Prairie	1,363	1,184	15.1
British Columbia	730	642	13.7

^{1,2,3} See footnotes to Table 1.

Unemployment

During 1964, 1,220 thousand different persons reported that they experienced some unemployment (see Table 4). This represented almost 16 per cent of all persons who spent some time in the labour force during the year. The annual average unemployment rate in 1964, as calculated from the 12 monthly surveys was, however, just under 5 per cent. Clearly, a far greater number of persons are affected by unemployment during the course of a year than is revealed by the regular labour force statistics. Or, to put it another way, the monthly data records the size of the unemployment pool at a point in time, but not the total number of different persons who, at some time during the twelve months, suffered at least one week of joblessness.

The age and sex of persons who were unemployed during the year are also shown in Table 4. The proportion of males unemployed sometime

during the year is higher than the corresponding proportion of females for each age group, and for both males and females these ratios decline with increasing age. In these respects the incidence of unemployment over the year is similar to that revealed by the annual average of the monthly estimates, but it is invariably greater. This higher incidence is especially marked for the younger age groups in the labour force. Over one quarter of the young men between the ages of 14 and 24 who had some labour force experience during 1964 suffered at least one spell of joblessness in the course of the year. These very high unemployment percentages among younger workers is partly attributable to the large number of students in these age groups who seek employment only at certain times of the year. The higher percentages for younger persons also reflect the unemployment frequently experienced by new labour force entrants before they find employment and the greater movement between jobs by younger persons as they try to find the "right" job.

TABLE 4. Annual Work Pattern Unemployment Percentages and Annual Average Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age, 1964

Sex and age	Annual work Pattern		Annual average	
	Unemployed	Unemployment percentage ¹	Unemployed	Unemployment rate ²
	estimates in thousands		estimates in thousands	
Both sexes	1,220	15.8	325	4.7
Male:				
14-19 years	142	27.1	47	12.0
20-24 "	166	26.2	45	7.9
25-44 "	364	15.7	95	4.2
45-64 "	215	13.5	70	4.5
65 years and over	24	11.5	*	—
Totals	911	17.3	264	5.3
Female:				
14-19 years	95	23.7	24	8.1
20-24 "	61	14.4	10	3.0
25-44 "	100	10.7	15	2.0
45-64 "	50	7.8	11	2.1
65 years and over	*	—	*	—
Totals	309	12.6	61	3.1

¹ Total persons unemployed sometime during the year as a percentage of the total number of persons who spent sometime in the labour force during the year.

² Annual average estimate of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the annual average estimate of the labour force.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

The greater incidence of unemployment among men compared to women during the year is attributable to a number of factors. When females lose their job they have a much greater ability than males to withdraw from the labour force as an alternative to looking for work. From the available data it is not possible to ascertain the number of women who withdraw from the labour force when they become unemployed. It is possible, however, to calculate the proportion of persons who were in the labour force sometime during the year and as of January of the following year were not in the labour force. This proportion was approximately 3 times greater for females than males—21.4 per cent as compared

with 7.5 per cent. This greater ability to move out of the labour force on the part of women undoubtedly contributes to the lower female unemployment rate.⁵

⁵ Most men who had withdrawn from the labour force by January, 1965 (after some work experience over the previous twelve months) were either at school or had retired. Thus, of the 396 thousand males who were in the labour force during 1964, but not in the labour force in January, 1965, 64.4 per cent were attending school and 32.3 per cent were retired. In contrast, of the 525 thousand females who had withdrawn from the labour force by January, 1965 only 23.3 per cent were going to school whereas 74.8 per cent were keeping house.

The fact that women are much more likely than men to work in occupations and industries with below average unemployment also underlies the lower incidence of unemployment among women during the course of the year. In Tables 5 and 6 the 1964 annual male and female labour forces are distributed by occupation and industry of longest

duration and the corresponding unemployment percentages are presented. The distributions show that smaller proportions of the female than the male labour force were found in the occupations and industries hardest hit by unemployment during the year.

TABLE 5. Distribution of Annual Male and Female Labour Force by Occupation of Longest Duration¹ and Unemployment Percentage by Occupation, 1964

Occupation	Male	Female	Unemployment percentage
	percentage		
Managerial	10.5	3.0	3.6
Professional and technical	8.7	15.0	4.3
Clerical	6.6	28.5	11.5
Sales	6.7	9.6	10.9
Service and recreation	7.2	23.2	14.3
Transport	7.6	0.3	22.1
Communication	0.6	1.4	*
Farmers and farm workers	11.5	5.1	6.3
Other primary occupations ²	3.6	0.1	47.3
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	29.1	12.6	20.6
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, fishing, logging or mining)	7.9	1.2	36.8

¹ In the Work Patterns Survey, persons were classified to an occupation according to the occupation in which they spent the greatest length of time during the year. Some persons not classifiable by "occupation of longest duration" were excluded from the labour force in calculating this distribution. These were persons who did not work in 1964 but who looked for work sometime during the year.

² Includes loggers and related workers, fishermen, trappers, hunters, miners, quarrymen and related workers.

* Numerator estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE 6. Distribution of the Annual Male and Female Labour Force by Industry of Longest Duration¹ and Unemployment Percentage by Industry, 1964

Industry	Male	Female	Unemployment percentage
	percentage		
Agriculture	11.4	5.3	6.1
Other primary ²	5.1	*	41.8
Manufacturing	26.9	18.2	16.6
Construction	9.1	0.7	39.1
Transportation	10.7	4.2	13.6
Trade	15.6	18.6	12.1
Finance	2.8	5.8	8.7
Community, business and personal service	12.3	42.6	10.4
Public administration	6.1	4.2	11.2

¹ In the Work Patterns Survey, persons were classified to an industry according to the industry in which they spent the greatest length of time during the year. Some persons not classifiable by "industry of longest duration" were excluded from the labour force in calculating this distribution. These were persons who did not work in 1964 but who looked for work sometime during the year.

² Includes forestry, fishing and trapping, mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells.

* Numerator estimate less than 10,000.

Estimates of persons unemployed sometime during the year can also be examined on a regional basis and compared with estimates from the monthly surveys. These data are presented in Table 7. As may be seen, there is little difference in the pattern of incidence of unemployment by region when the two sets of data are compared. But the level of incidence, of course, is far higher under the Work Patterns Survey which takes into consi-

deration all persons who suffered any unemployment over the year. For example, close to one quarter of all persons in the Atlantic Region who had any labour force attachment in 1964 experienced at least one week of unemployment during the twelve month period while the monthly surveys indicate that the average unemployment rate for the year was less than 8 per cent for this region.

Table 7. Annual Work Pattern Unemployment Percentages, and Annual Average Unemployment Rates, by Region, 1964

Region	Annual work pattern		Annual average	
	Unemployed	Unemployment percentage ¹	Unemployed	Unemployment rate ²
	estimates in thousands		estimates in thousands	
Atlantic.....	165	23.5	48	7.8
Quebec	391	18.7	123	6.4
Ontario	367	12.9	83	3.3
Prairie.....	162	11.9	37	3.1
British Columbia	117	16.0	34	5.3

¹ Total persons unemployed sometime during the year as a percentage of the total number of persons who spent some time in the labour force during the year.

² Annual average estimate of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the annual average estimate of the labour force.

In Table 8, information on the duration of unemployment from the annual and monthly surveys is presented. As compared with the annual average estimates, the annual data show a much larger proportion of unemployment of 4 months or more. There are several reasons why long-duration unemployment is necessarily greater when the full year's experience is taken into account. In the Monthly Labour Force Survey a person's duration of unemployment is measured up to the week to which the survey refers. There are, however, undoubtedly a number of persons who continue to look for work for several weeks after the survey and are either successful in their search or leave the labour force prior to the next monthly survey. Thus, the duration of unemployment as measured in the monthly sur-

veys, will understate "complete duration," as measured by the annual survey, unless the unemployed find jobs or leave the labour force immediately after the survey week. Further, the duration of unemployment, as reported through an annual survey of the work experience of the population, reflects the *total number* of accumulative weeks of unemployment taking into account all the spells of joblessness experienced, while the Monthly Labour Force Survey reports only the most recent unbroken period of unemployment. Thus, the work patterns data are particularly valuable in the analysis of the duration aspect of unemployment. Of special interest, in this respect, is long-duration unemployment, since the long-term unemployed represent a particularly disadvantaged group in the economy.

Table 8. Percentage Distribution of Annual Work Pattern and Annual Average Estimates of Unemployment, by Duration of Unemployment, 1964

Duration of unemployment	Annual work pattern	Annual average
	percentage	
Under 1 month.....	21.8	30.7
1-3 months	29.5	36.9
4 months or more	48.7	32.4
Totals	100.0	100.0

Long-duration Unemployment

There is no standard terminology in this area, but for purposes of this discussion we may refer to unemployment totalling 14 weeks or more over the course of the year as long-duration unemployment. In Table 9 some summary statistics on the long-duration component of unemployment, average number of weeks unemployed and percentage of all unemployed with two or more stretches of unemployment are presented for the major divisions of the work force in Canada.

On average, an unemployed person looked for work for approximately 16½ weeks in 1964. This reflects the large proportion, almost one half, of the unemployed without work 14 weeks or more, and the fact that 41 per cent of the unemployed experienced 2 or more spells of unemployment during the year. Underlying these summary statistics there

was considerable variation in the extent to which different groups of workers suffered long-duration unemployment.

Long-duration unemployment is much less evident among females than males. There are at least two reasons for this difference between the sexes. First, there is a lower incidence of unemployment among females. Second, females have fewer spells of unemployment during the year. To illustrate, only 28.3 per cent of all females with some unemployment during 1964 experienced more than one period of unemployment while the corresponding proportion for males was 45.5 per cent. These two factors — the lower frequency of spells of unemployment and the lower incidence of unemployment among females — reflect the previously noted greater ability of women to withdraw from the labour force and the higher concentration of female workers in occupations and industries with more stable employment.

TABLE 9. Long-duration Component of Unemployment, Average Number of Weeks Unemployed and Percentage of All Unemployed with Two or More Stretches of Unemployment For Selected Groups of Workers, 1964

Labour force group	Long-duration component of total unemployment ¹	Average number of weeks unemployed	Percentage of all unemployed with two or more stretches of unemployment
Both sexes	48.7	16.7	41.1
Male:			
14 years and over	50.8	17.1	45.5
14-19 years	50.1	18.1	42.7
20-24 "	44.4	15.6	47.8
25-44 "	45.9	15.3	43.9
45-64 "	61.9	20.0	48.2
Female:			
14 years and over	42.6	15.4	28.3
14-19 years	37.2	13.8	26.8
20-24 "	39.4	14.0	24.0
25-44 "	43.9	15.9	27.6
45-64 "	53.9	18.9	37.4
Region:			
Atlantic	66.8	21.7	47.0
Quebec	53.9	17.7	44.8
Ontario	39.7	14.4	36.7
Prairie	44.8	15.8	39.3
British Columbia	39.6	14.7	36.2
Industry: ²			
Primary	60.8	19.2	55.7
Secondary	45.1	15.0	45.7
Tertiary	47.0	16.1	35.7
Occupation: ³			
White collar	38.6	13.9	25.2
Blue collar	47.8	15.8	47.9
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	41.6	14.1	45.8
Labourers, n.e.s.	62.2	19.8	52.7
Transport and communication	49.6	15.7	45.0
Primary	63.6	19.8	57.9

¹ Persons unemployed 14 weeks or more as a percentage of total persons unemployed.

² The composition of these broad industry classifications is described in the Appendix Part B, page 22.

³ The composition of these broad occupational groups is described in the Appendix, Part B, page 22.

Older male workers (45-64 year olds) are the most seriously affected by long-duration unemployment of any age-sex group. In 1964 unemployed older male workers had the highest average period of unemployment - 20 weeks; 61.9 per cent of them looked for work 14 or more weeks during 1964, and close to one half of them experienced two or more spells of unemployment. The data in Table 9 indicate that teenage male workers are also a disadvantaged group. Approximately one half of the unemployed teenage workers were without work 14 weeks or more while their average period of unemployment was 18 weeks.

Among females, it is again the older worker who has the greatest difficulty in obtaining stable employment. Also, for females it is much more evident, compared with males, that the long-duration component of unemployment increases as age rises. Moving from the 14-19 through to the 45-64 year olds the average number of weeks women were unemployed consistently rises from 13.8 to 18.9.

The regional statistics also shown in Table 9 reveal that workers in the Atlantic provinces are hit the hardest by long-duration unemployment. Two thirds of the unemployed in the Atlantic region were without work 14 weeks or more. Quebec, where over one half of the unemployed experienced 14 or more weeks of unemployment, was second in line.

The summary statistics on the long-duration component of unemployment for broad industry and occupation groups included in Table 9 show that workers in the primary industries are most seriously affected by frequent and long periods of unemployment. Approximately 56 per cent of the unemployed in these

industries had two or more stretches of unemployment. A comparison of the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy reveal that workers in the tertiary sector are less open to repeated spells of unemployment. However, it is notable that the difference in the incidence of long-duration unemployment among the unemployed in the tertiary and manufacturing sectors is small.

As expected, while collar workers are not as severely hit by long-duration unemployment as their blue collar counterparts, and are less open to frequent spells of unemployment during the year. The proportion of unemployed blue collar workers who suffered 2 or more spells of unemployment during 1964 was almost twice as large as the proportion of unemployed white collar workers. Labourers and workers in primary occupations were most open to long periods of unemployment. In both these categories, over three fifths of the unemployed experienced 14 or more weeks of unemployment.

Full-year and Part-year Labour Force Participants

An annual survey, with a twelve month reference period, reveals a facet of intermittent labour force activity which is not exposed by a monthly survey. By adopting an arbitrary norm or convention it is possible to divide the "annual" work force into "full-year" and "part-year" participants. Full-year workers are defined as those with a labour force attachment extending through 50-52 weeks and the remainder who withdrew from the labour market for some portion of the year, constitute the part-year labour force. The relative size and composition of these two groups forms the subject matter of this section of the present study.

TABLE 10. Annual Labour Force Distributed by Full-year and Part-year Labour Force Participants, Sex and Age, 1964

Sex and age	Annual labour force	Full-year	Part-year		
			Total	1-26 weeks	27-49 weeks
			percentage		
Both sexes	7,732	80.1	19.9	12.8	7.1
Male:					
14-19 years	524	43.7	56.3	46.2	10.1
Student	186	*	95.5	91.5	*
Non-student	338	65.4	34.6	21.3	13.3
20-24 years	633	81.1	18.9	12.0	6.9
25-44 "	2,316	95.8	4.2	1.3	2.9
45-54 "	966	96.2	3.8	1.0	2.8
55-64 "	626	92.7	7.3	5.2	2.1
65 years and over	209	76.9	23.1	14.1	9.0
Totals	5,274	87.8	12.2	7.7	4.5
Female:					
14-19 years	401	37.7	62.3	47.7	14.6
Student	106	4.1	95.9	91.0	*
Non-student	294	49.8	50.2	32.1	18.1
20-24 years	425	64.5	35.5	21.5	14.0
25-44 "	936	65.1	34.9	21.9	13.0
45-54 "	428	75.4	24.6	14.0	10.6
55-64 "	213	77.8	22.2	12.1	10.1
65 years and over	55	73.1	26.9	*	*
Totals	2,459	63.6	36.4	23.6	12.8

* Numerator estimate less than 10,000.

Of the 7,732 thousand persons who had some labour force experience during 1964 approximately 80 per cent were members of the full-year labour force (see Table 10). Within the part-year labour force a very substantial proportion were attached to the labour market for less than half a year (1-26 weeks). Not unexpectedly there were marked differences between the sexes in respect to these work patterns. A much higher proportion of male workers (87.8 per cent) than female workers (63.6 per cent) were in the labour force all year round. Further, a much higher proportion of the female than the male part-year participants had less than six months labour force experience.

As may be seen in Table 10, the part-year component of the annual labour force is also associated with the age of the workers. A majority of teenagers are part-year participants and most of these had very limited work experience indeed: almost half of both male and female teenagers were in the labour force less than 26 weeks during 1964. In part, this is due to the large proportion of students in this age group who are in school a good portion of the year. However, among teenagers who had finished their education, there is also a substantial proportion of part-year participants. Many of these are new labour force entrants who are just beginning a more permanent attachment to the world of work.

Most (well over 90 per cent) of the prime-age males — between the ages of 25-64 — are year-

round participants, fully committed to the labour market whether working or seeking work. A smaller proportion, but still a substantial majority, of younger men (20-24) and older men (over 65) are also in this category. Within the former group, the presence of students and new labour force entrants accounts for the number in part-year activity. For older males, who have passed the customary retirement age, intermittent labour force participation may be the result of personal choice or dictated by economic circumstances. The large proportion of part-year participants in the oldest age group may also reflect, in part, older males retiring from the labour force during the year.

Table 10 also shows that the proportion of female participants that are in the full-year labour force increases with the age of the participants. The only exception is that after age 65 is reached the proportion begins to diminish again for reasons similar to those explaining the reduced proportion of full-year workers among males of the same age group. Marital status also strongly influences the amount of time a woman spends in the labour force during the course of the year. As is evident in Table 11, single women are much more likely to be members of the full-year labour force than their married cohorts. However, the age pattern noted above for all women is also apparent for married women. A larger proportion of middle-aged and older married women were attached to the labour force throughout the year in 1964 than were younger wives with more demanding child care responsibilities.

TABLE 11. Female Annual Labour Force Distributed by Full-year and Part-year Labour Force Participants, Marital Status and Age, 1964

Age	Single		Married	
	Full-year	Part-year	Full-year	Part-year
	percentage			
14-24 years	53.2	46.8	46.5	53.5
25-34 "	89.5	10.5	52.8	47.2
35-44 "	92.7	*	62.2	37.8
45-64 "	92.4	7.6	70.9	29.1
Totals	65.1	34.9	60.0	40.0

* Numerator estimate less than 10,000.

As might be expected, part-year labour force participation is more prevalent in some industries and occupations than in others (see Table 12). In the secondary industries approximately 86 per cent of the participants were in the labour force all year round, whereas in the tertiary sector the corresponding figure was only 77 per cent. The propensity of tertiary sector workers to leave the labour force during the year undoubtedly reflects the large proportion that females, who have a very variable labour force attachment compared with males, comprise of

the annual work force in this sector,⁶ and the seasonal employment patterns in the tertiary sector which facilitate intermittent labour force participation during the year. The high proportion of part-year participants in the primary industries also reflects the seasonal nature of these industries.

⁶ Females constituted 35.7 per cent of the annual work force in trade, 46.7 per cent in finance, and 61.6 per cent in community, business and personal service, the industries included in the tertiary sector.

TABLE 12. Full-year and Part-year Labour Force Participants by Major Industry Groups and by Major Occupational Groups, 1964

Industry and occupation	Full-year	Part-year
	percentage	
Industry: ¹		
Primary.....	80.2	19.8
Secondary.....	86.4	13.6
Tertiary.....	77.1	22.9
Occupation: ²		
White collar.....	79.4	20.6
Blue collar.....	85.2	14.8
Craftsmen, production process and related workers.....	87.7	12.3
Labourers, n.e.s.....	74.9	25.1
Transport and communication.....	90.3	9.7
Primary.....	79.5	20.5

¹ The composition of these broad industry classifications is described in the Appendix, Part B, page 22.

² The composition of these broad occupational groups is described in the Appendix, Part B, page 22.

A greater proportion of blue collar than white collar workers had a year-round labour force attachment. This phenomenon is attributable, in part, to the large proportion of females employed in white collar jobs, but it also reflects the greater stability of the labour force attachment among craftsmen, production process and related workers but not, it should be noted, among labourers. Labourers had the least stable labour force attachment, while transport and communication workers, where approximately 90 per cent of the workers were in the labour force 12 months of the year, showed the most stable attachment.

Finally, as the estimates in Table 13 show, there appear to be no significant differences in the incidence of unemployment among full-year and part-year labour force participants except, perhaps, among males for whom the unemployment percentage for part-year participants is slightly higher. There are, however, marked differences in the duration of

unemployment experienced by these two groups (see Table 13). For both male and female unemployed, the proportion out of work 14 weeks or more, i.e. had suffered long-duration unemployment, was larger for full-year than for part-year participants. One reason for the lower incidence of long-duration unemployment among the latter may be that some of these workers withdraw from the labour force rather than continue to seek work. That is, in the face of continued unemployment they have become part-year participants. Another reason for the difference is the much higher proportion that students constitute of the part-year labour force. At school most of the year, they mainly work or seek work during vacation periods. Students accounted for less than one per cent of the full-year labour force but comprised 18 per cent of the part-year labour force. Further, for part-year female participants, who by definition have a more intermittent labour force attachment than their full-year counterparts, it is to be expected they would be less subject to long periods of unemployment.

TABLE 13. Unemployed Full-year and Part-year Labour Force Participants by Duration of Unemployment, 1964

Full-year, part-year and weeks unemployed	Both sexes	Male	Female
	percentage		
Full-year:			
Unemployment percentage.....	15.6	16.8	12.2
Full-year workers unemployed:			
4 weeks or less.....	16.4	16.3	17.1
5-13 weeks.....	28.0	28.5	26.0
14 weeks or more.....	55.6	55.2	57.0
Part-year:			
Unemployment percentage.....	15.7	19.1	13.2
Part-year workers unemployed:			
4 weeks or less.....	43.0	37.1	49.0
5-13 weeks.....	34.8	38.0	31.4
14 weeks or more.....	22.3	24.9	19.6

Some additional statistics on unemployment among full-year and part-year participants are presented in Table 14. These data show that younger full-year participants were most exposed to unemployment during the year. Among males, 37.2 and 27.3 per cent respectively of the 14-19 and 20-24 year old full-year participants were unemployed sometime during the year. Also, for the

female full-year labour force the incidence of unemployment was highest among the younger workers. This may reflect greater job mobility on the part of young people, but it also suggests that these workers, because of a lack of training, education or seniority, experience greater difficulty in finding steady employment.

TABLE 14. Unemployment Percentages for the Full-year and Part-year Labour Force Participants by Sex and Age, 1964

Age	Male		Female	
	Full-year	Part-year	Full-year	Part-year
	percentage			
14-19 years	37.2	21.0	28.4	20.8
20-24 "	27.3	22.0	14.3	14.7
25-44 "	14.7	21.4	10.7	10.5
45-64 "	13.6	12.5	8.3	*

* Numerator estimate less than 10,000.

Full-time and Part-time Employment

In addition to determining whether persons were full-year or part-year labour force participants in the Work Patterns Survey, it was also determined whether the person was employed mostly full-time or part-time during the weeks spent in the labour force. These data, which allow the analysis of another dimension of labour force participation, are the concern of this section.

In Table 15 information on full-time and part-time employment has been combined with the full-year and part-year classification. Full-time workers comprised 88 per cent of all persons who worked sometime during the year, but only 75 per cent worked full-time all year round. Persons usually

employed part-time accounted for about 12 per cent of the total number of persons employed during 1964. Persons who worked part-time all year round accounted for 5.5 per cent of those employed during the year, while 6.1 per cent worked part-time for part of the year.

Part-time work was much more common among females than males. Almost one quarter of the females employed during 1964 usually worked part-time compared with 5.6 per cent of the males. Also, the data suggest that among females, age (and related family responsibilities) has an important influence on type of employment. The proportion of females that worked part-time continuously increases as one moves from the 20-24 year olds through to females 65 and over.

TABLE 15. Total Employed during 1964 by Worked Full-time or Part-time, Full-year or Part-year, Sex and Age, 1964

Sex and age	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Full-year	Part-year	Total	Full-year	Part-year
	percentage					
Both sexes	88.4	74.8	13.6	11.6	5.5	6.1
Male:						
14-19 years	67.9	30.8	37.1	32.1	13.5	18.6
Student	65.7	*	63.7	34.2	*	31.7
Non student	69.1	46.4	22.7	30.9	19.4	11.5
20-24 years	96.1	78.8	17.3	3.9	2.4	*
25-44 "	98.8	94.9	3.9	1.2	0.9	*
45-54 "	98.4	94.8	3.6	1.6	1.3	*
55-64 "	96.0	90.2	5.8	4.0	2.4	*
65 years and over	82.0	66.8	15.2	18.0	10.1	7.9
Totals	94.4	85.0	9.4	5.6	2.9	2.7

* Numerator estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE 15. Total Employed during 1964 by Worked Full-time or Part-time, Full-year or Part-year, Sex and Age, 1964 - Concluded

Sex and age	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Full-year	Part-year	Total	Full-year	Part-year
	percentage					
Female:						
14-19 years	73.2	31.2	42.0	26.8	7.2	19.6
Student	57.3	*	56.2	42.7	*	39.5
Non student	78.8	41.7	37.1	21.2	8.6	12.6
20-24 years	91.8	62.5	29.3	8.2	*	5.9
25-44 "	73.2	54.0	19.2	26.8	11.4	15.4
45-54 "	71.4	59.0	12.4	28.6	16.5	12.1
55-64 "	70.7	59.7	11.0	29.3	18.1	11.2
65 years and over	60.5	48.7	*	39.5	24.3	*
Totals	75.6	53.0	22.6	24.4	10.9	13.5

* Numerator estimate less than 10,000.

The greater male commitment to the work force is again reflected by the very high and stable proportion among the 25-64 year olds who usually worked full-time for the full-year. It has recently been suggested that a great deal of underemployment exists among males 45-54 and 55-64 years old. These data, however, hardly support this contention: as shown in Table 15, very small proportions of males in these age groups usually worked part-time, and even smaller proportions worked part-time all year round.

Among the 20-24 year olds 96 per cent usually worked full-time, but a much smaller proportion (78.8 per cent) did so all year round, which probably reflects the sizeable number of students in this age group. It is notable that among the non-student teenage males employed during 1964, who presumably have permanently entered the labour force, less than one half worked full-time all year round and 19.4 per cent usually worked part-time for the full year. This group includes many new labour force entrants and inexperienced workers who move in and out of the labour market as they attempt to find a suitable job. However, these data also suggest that teenage males who are no longer attending school are at a disadvantage in competing for employment. Older males (65 and over) also appear to be a special group. A comparatively low proportion, 66.8 per cent, worked full-time all year round which results, in part, from the retirement of older males during the year. These workers also have a greater propensity to take part-time work - 10.1 per cent usually worked part-time all year round and 7.9 per cent did so for less than a full year - which to a large extent may reflect personal preference rather than an indication of underemployment.

The Annual Labour Force: 1961 and 1964

In January, 1962 some limited information was obtained on the work experience of the population during the twelve months of 1961. In this section, estimates of the composition of the 1961 annual labour force are presented and compared with the

1964 annual estimates. The comparisons made here, however, must be treated with caution because of differences in the form and order of questions in the two surveys.

In Table 16 estimates of the number of people who spent some time in the labour force during the year for 1961 and 1964 are presented. These estimates are also shown as a percentage of the population in each year. There were 664,000 more persons with a labour force attachment during 1964 compared with 1961. This represented a 9.4 per cent increase. Even though females comprised only 29.6 per cent of the annual labour force in 1961, the growth in the number of females accounted for 55.6 per cent of the overall increase in the annual work force between the two survey years. As a consequence, the female share of the annual labour force rose from 29.6 to 31.8 per cent, and the proportion of females with a labour force attachment sometime during the year increased from 34.3 to 37.8 per cent. In contrast, there was no change in the proportion of males with a labour force attachment between the two survey years.

The greater propensity of females to enter the labour force during 1964 compared with 1961 is evident in all age groups. In comparison, the stability of the male labour force percentage between the two survey years is apparent for males in every age group. Among prime-age males this stability was to be expected given the very high proportions who were already committed to the labour force in 1961 and the consequent small reservoir of potential new workers available.

The estimates in Table 17 show that the primary source of the flexibility in the female labour supply is married women. The proportion of married women spending some time in the labour force during the year was 32.6 in 1964 compared with 27.8 in 1961. In contrast, there was no change in the labour force activity rates for other marital status-sex groups.

**TABLE 16. Annual Labour Force and Labour Force Percentages,
by Sex and Age, 1961 and 1964**

Sex and age	Labour force		Labour force percentage ¹	
	1961	1964	1961	1964
	estimates in thousands			
Both sexes	7, 068	7, 732	58. 3	59. 9
Male:				
14- 19 years	438	524	48. 6	50. 0
20- 24 "	553	633	94. 7	95. 4
25- 44 "	2, 286	2, 316	98. 2	98. 5
45- 54 "	912	966	96. 6	97. 0
55- 64 "	575	626	89. 0	89. 3
65 years and over	214	209	34. 0	32. 4
Totals	4, 978	5, 274	82. 5	82. 3
Female:				
14- 19 years	333	400	37. 9	39. 4
20- 24 "	363	425	59. 1	62. 6
25- 44 "	834	936	35. 3	39. 2
45- 54 "	347	428	37. 8	43. 2
55- 64 "	170	213	26. 6	30. 5
65 years and over	44	55	6. 5	7. 5
Totals	2, 090	2, 459	34. 3	37. 8

¹ Persons who spent some time in the labour force during the year expressed as a percentage of the population.

**TABLE 17. Annual Labour Force and Labour Force Percentages,
by Sex and Marital Status, 1961 and 1964**

Sex and marital status	Labour force		Labour force percentage ¹	
	1961	1964	1961	1964
	estimates in thousands			
Male:				
Single	1, 227	1, 353	68. 5	68. 3
Married	3, 656	3, 815	90. 7	90. 9
Other	95	106	45. 7	46. 1
Female:				
Single	789	877	54. 9	54. 7
Married	1, 114	1, 367	27. 8	32. 6
Other	187	215	29. 0	30. 5

¹ Persons who spent some time in the labour force during the year expressed as a percentage of the population.

Summary

Two characteristics of the Canadian labour force revealed by a Work Patterns Survey are turnover and flexibility. On both these counts the estimates revealed much more variability among females than males, while there was also substantial turnover among teenagers and older males.

As expected, the Work Patterns Survey indicated that more persons experience at least one week of unemployment than indicated by the annual average estimate based on the monthly surveys. The Work Patterns Survey also proved valuable in shedding more light on the long-duration component of unemployment. The analysis suggested that certain population groups are at a disadvantage in seeking employment. Teenage and older males, who were hardest hit by unemployment during 1964, were most seriously affected by long-duration unemployment. Regionally, workers in the Atlantic provinces experienced the highest unemployment level in 1964, and the long-duration component of unemployment was greatest among the unemployed in this region.

Some insight into the variation in labour force attachment was also provided through the estimates of full-year and part-year workers. Part-year workers were most prevalent among females, especially married women, which reflects their more tenuous labour force attachment. A considerable number of teenagers and older males (65 and over) were also in the labour force for less than a full year during 1964.

A large majority of persons who worked sometime during 1964 were usually employed full-time. However, a substantial proportion of females (close to one quarter) normally worked part-time. The estimates of full-time and part-time workers gave a further indication that teenage males who have left school are at a disadvantage in competing for employment. Less than one half of these teenagers who were employed sometime during the year worked full time all year round, while almost one fifth of them usually worked at part-time jobs throughout the year.

APPENDIX

A. RESPONSE BIAS

Estimates produced through a Work Patterns Survey, which uses a 12 month reference period, may be subject to response bias because of the problem of recall. In such a survey the respondent is asked to report his or her labour force status during the entire 12 month period and to indicate the same for other members of the household. Some insight into the recall problem can be obtained from a comparison of estimates of man-weeks unemployed based on the annual survey with similar annual average estimates derived from the twelve monthly surveys. In Table 18 the estimates of man-weeks from the Work Patterns Survey are expressed as a per cent of the annual man-weeks derived from the monthly figures for 1961 and 1964.⁷ In the January, 1962 Work Patterns Survey the respondent was asked to report labour force activity for each quarter of 1961: these quarterly estimates are also compared with three-month averages from the monthly surveys. If there was no response bias arising from the use of a longer recall period, the two estimates would be very much the same. In this analysis it is assumed that the monthly figures are "true" estimates, which is a reasonable assumption, given the shorter recall period in the monthly surveys.⁸

In 1961, it is possible to compare "memory bias" for different periods over the year. For males a general pattern is apparent: the longer the recall period the fewer the weeks of unemployment reported. In the first three quarters, which involve recall periods of 10-12 months, 7-9 months, and 4-6

months respectively, the quarterly estimate of man-weeks unemployed based on the annual survey is smaller than the estimate based on the monthly surveys for males in every age group, except 65 and over (see Table 18). In the fourth quarter, which involves the shortest recall period (1-3 months), the estimate based on the annual survey is much closer to the estimate from the monthly surveys. For the whole year, the "recall bias" results in an understatement of man-weeks of unemployment of about 15 per cent on average.

An examination of the four recall periods in 1961 for females reveals much more variation by age, although in general, the same pattern is evident: as the recall period shortens, the quarterly estimates based on the Work Patterns Survey increase relative to those derived from the monthly surveys. It should be noted, however, that women 25-54 show a consistent tendency to recall more weeks of unemployment than reported in the monthly surveys. One possible explanation for this, given the much more tenuous labour force attachment of females in this age group, may be that the Work Patterns Surveys is more "probing" than the monthly survey, and this perhaps induces some females to recall some periods of non labour force activity as periods of work seeking. More research would be required, however, to ascertain the validity of this supposition.

The picture for 1964 was very different. Overall, for males and females, the annual estimate of man-weeks unemployed was much larger than the twelve month average estimate — almost 12 per cent larger in the case of males and 50 per cent for females. There was also some notable variation by age and sex. For males 65 and over and females 20-64 years of age the annual estimate was very large relative to the annual average.

TABLE 18. Estimate of Man-weeks Unemployed from Work Patterns Survey as a Percentage of Estimate of Man-weeks Unemployed from Monthly Labour Force Surveys by Sex and Age, 1961 and 1964

Age groups	1961					1964
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	Full year	Full year
	percentage					
Male:						
14 years and over	78.0	80.0	89.9	106.4	85.9	111.6
14-19 years	67.5	71.7	90.1	102.3	80.2	104.5
20-24 "	84.1	86.4	92.1	103.7	89.6	110.8
25-44 "	80.9	79.8	89.2	109.7	87.0	107.2
45-54 "	78.1	78.7	83.5	108.4	85.7	119.9
55-64 "	70.1	79.0	88.4	101.1	81.2	116.6
65 years and over	80.5	104.3	109.8	119.6	97.4	153.8
Female:						
14 years and over	87.2	94.5	110.8	103.4	97.9	149.8
14-19 years	64.1	68.8	88.4	74.6	72.9	104.6
20-24 "	102.9	89.5	96.5	93.0	93.9	164.6
25-44 "	99.6	126.6	138.8	125.3	119.9	203.7
45-54 "	112.1	126.0	136.9	112.4	130.1	169.0
55-64 "	82.6	85.7	101.4	138.3	98.6	159.1
65 years and over	36.2	70.9	*	116.2	78.8	105.8

* Average of the monthly estimates less than 10,000.

There are several differences which may account for the observed reversal in the magnitude of the annual estimate relative to the average of the monthly surveys between the two survey years. In 1964 the respondent was asked to recall weeks of unemployment for the whole 12 month period rather than for each quarter of the year as was done in 1961. This difference in methodology could certainly have resulted in some change in response. Also,

labour market conditions in 1964 were much better than in 1961: the annual average unemployment rate was 7.2 in 1961 compared with 4.7 in 1964. This suggests that the state of the labour market, especially for population groups who have a tenuous labour force attachment, may affect the response bias when persons are asked to recall unemployment over a longer time span. Unfortunately, it is not possible to disentangle the influence of such factors.

**TABLE 19. Estimate of Man-weeks Unemployed from Work Patterns Survey
as a Percentage of Estimate of Man-weeks Unemployed from Monthly Labour Force Surveys
for Males, 14 years and over, by Region, 1961 and 1964**

Region	1961					1964
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	Full-year	Full-year
	percentage					
Atlantic	99.8	100.1	104.8	117.2	103.3	132.0
Quebec.....	73.0	78.3	84.7	101.2	81.4	104.8
Ontario.....	73.0	73.5	85.4	101.6	81.0	112.5
Prairie	79.9	74.7	85.8	110.6	87.8	115.6
British Columbia	77.7	75.9	91.1	114.0	86.6	96.5
Canada.....	78.0	80.0	89.9	106.4	85.9	111.6

Regional estimates of man-weeks unemployed for males are presented in Table 19. Again, in 1961 the understatement in the annual relative to the monthly average declines as the recall period shortens. An interesting exception to this occurred in the Atlantic region where males tended to recall as many weeks of unemployment in the annual as in the monthly for the first and second quarters, while in the third and fourth quarters the annual estimate was larger than the average of the monthly surveys. Since the Atlantic region is an area of high unem-

ployment the latter suggests that the response bias may be affected by the extent of unemployment the labour force experiences during the year.

In summary, the problem of recall bias is not associated with any one specific population group, nor is it isolated in any one particular part of the country. Further, the nature of the problem may be quite different depending upon the level of economic activity and the state of the labour market.

B. EXPLANATORY NOTE ON METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

The data in this report were obtained by asking supplementary questions in the Monthly Labour Force Surveys of January, 1965 and January, 1962. These supplementary questions dealt with work experience for the complete twelve month period preceding the survey month. The questions used by the enumerators in each survey year and the methodology employed are discussed below.

Questions on Work in 1964

The questions asked were:

1. "In how many weeks did this persons work during 1964?"
2. "During these weeks was the work mostly full-time or part-time?"

The next two questions referred to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of weeks during the year.

3. "In what kind of business or industry did this person work?"

4. "What kind of work did this person do in this industry?"

5. "How many weeks was this person without work and looking for work in 1964?"

6. "Were those weeks (unemployment) all in one continuous stretch?" If no, then it was ascertained whether the person was unemployed twice during the year or three or more times.

When questions 1 and 5 did not account for all 52 weeks the following question was asked:

7. "What did this person do mostly in 1964 during the weeks he (she) neither worked nor looked for work?"

Persons were classified into the following categories: permanently unable to work, kept house, went to school, retired or voluntarily idle, other.

Questions on Work in 1961

A limited number of questions on work in 1961 were asked in the January, 1962 Monthly Labour Force Survey, and they were different from those used for the 1964 Work Patterns Survey. The question asked to determine whether the respondent was in the labour force sometime during the year was:

1. "Did you work or look for work any time during 1961?"

If the answer was yes to question 1 the following question, for each quarter of the year, was asked:

2. "In how many weeks did you:
 - (a) Do some work?
 - (b) Look for work?
 - (c) Neither work nor look for work?"

Definitions Used in the Analysis of the Work Patterns Survey Estimates

Labour Force — The annual labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non institutional population, 14 years of age and over, who worked or looked for work at any time during the year.

Employed — Persons who worked at any time during the year on a part-time or full-time basis.

Unemployed — Persons who experienced one or more weeks of unemployment sometime during the year.

Full-year Workers — Persons who were in the labour force (either working or seeking work) 50 to 52 weeks of the year.

Part-year Workers — Persons who were in the labour force (either working or seeking work) 49 weeks or less during the year.

Full-time Full-year Worker — A person who usually worked full-time for the full-year.

Full-time Part-year Worker — A person who usually worked full-time for 49 weeks or less during the year.

Part-time Full-year Worker — A person who usually worked part-time for the full-year.

Part-time Part-year Worker — A person who usually worked part-time for 49 weeks or less during the year.

Occupation of Longest Duration — The occupation categories used in this report are those used in the "Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1961". A worker was classified to an occupation according to the job held longest during the year.

Industry of Longest Duration — The industry categories used in this report are those used in the 1960 "Standard Industrial Classification Manual." A worker was classified to an industry according to the industry in which he or she worked the longest during the year.

Estimate of Man-weeks Unemployed — In the Work Patterns Survey this was ascertained through the questions. The estimates based on the monthly surveys were calculated using monthly average estimates of unemployment. For each quarter of 1961 the 3 month average estimate of unemployment was multiplied by 13 (weeks). For the 12 month average estimate of man-weeks of unemployment the annual average estimate of unemployment was multiplied by 52 (weeks).

Industry

One digit industrial groups, as defined in the "1960 Standard Industrial Classification Manual", were used in this report. Several broader industrial groupings were also used. These were:

Primary — Includes agriculture; forestry; fishing and trapping; mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells.

Secondary — Includes manufacturing and construction.

Tertiary — Includes transportation, communication and other utilities; trade; finance; insurance and real estate; community, business and personal service; and public administration and defense.

Occupation

Major occupational groups, as defined in the "Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1961", were used in this report. In several cases these major groups were collapsed to form broader groups. These are defined below:

White Collar — Includes managerial; professional and technical; clerical; sales; and service and recreation occupations.

Blue Collar — Includes craftsmen, production process and related workers; and labourers, n.e.s.

Primary — Includes farmers and farm workers; loggers and related workers; fishermen, trappers and hunters; and miners, quarrymen and related workers.

Scope of Monthly Labour Force Survey

In the Monthly Labour Force Survey, interviews are carried out in approximately 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country.⁹ The sample used in this survey has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions, and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over. Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. This aspect is discussed further under the heading "Reliability of Estimates".

⁹ For a comprehensive description of the design of the Monthly Labour Force Survey see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Canadian Labour Force Survey — Methodology* Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Reliability of Estimates

Sampling Error — The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error, and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

Non-sampling Errors — Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operations. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

C. DETAILED TABLES

Data on the work experience of the Canadian population for 1964 and 1961, derived from supplementary questions appended to the Labour Force Schedules of January, 1965 and January, 1962 are presented in this part of the Appendix. It should be noted that in some cases, due to rounding error, columns do not sum to totals in the detailed tables. The following is a list of the Tables presented:

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- C 25. Persons Unemployed Sometime during 1961, by Weeks Unemployed, Sex and Marital Status, Canada.
- C 26. Persons Unemployed Sometime during 1961, by Weeks in the Labour Force, Weeks Unemployed and Sex, Canada.

TABLE C 1. Population, 14 Years of Age and Over in January, 1965, showing Number in the Labour Force Sometime during 1964, by Weeks in the Labour Force, Sex and Age, Canada

Labour force and weeks in the labour force	Total	14-19 years			20-24 years	25-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	Student ¹	Non-student ¹					
estimates in thousands									
Both sexes									
Total population	12,905	2,063	1,327	737	1,343	4,738	1,987	1,399	1,375
In labour force sometime during 1964	7,733	925	292	633	1,059	3,252	1,394	839	264
Not in labour force during 1964	5,172	1,139	835	104	283	1,486	593	560	1,111
Weeks in the labour force:									
50-52 weeks	6,194	380	12	368	787	2,828	1,251	747	201
27-49 "	550	110	12	98	103	190	72	48	27
1-26 "	989	433	267	166	168	235	71	46	36
Male									
Total population	6,405	1,048	686	362	663	2,351	996	701	646
In labour force sometime during 1964	5,274	524	186	338	633	2,316	966	626	209
Not in labour force during 1964	1,131	524	500	24	30	35	30	75	437
Weeks in the labour force:									
50-52 weeks	4,631	229	*	221	513	2,219	928	581	161
27-49 "	235	52	"	45	43	68	27	26	19
1-26 "	408	242	170	72	76	30	11	20	29
Female									
Total population	6,500	1,015	641	375	680	2,387	991	698	729
In labour force sometime during 1964	2,459	401	106	295	426	936	428	213	55
Not in labour force during 1964	4,041	615	535	80	253	1,451	563	485	674
Weeks in the labour force:									
50-52 weeks	1,563	151	*	147	274	609	323	166	40
27-49 "	315	58	"	53	60	122	45	22	*
1-26 "	581	191	97	94	92	205	60	26	*

¹ As of January, 1965.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 2. Population, 14 Years of Age and Over in January, 1965, showing Number in the Labour Force Sometime during 1964, by Weeks in the Labour Force, Sex, Age and Marital Status, Canada

Labour force and weeks in the labour force	All status groups ¹				Single				Married			
	Total	14-24 years	25-44 years	45 years and over	Total	14-24 years	25-44 years	45 years and over	Total	14-24 years	25-44 years	45 years and over
estimates in thousands												
Both sexes												
Total population	12,905	3,406	4,738	4,761	3,583	2,685	513	384	8,387	712	4,124	3,551
In the labour force sometime during 1964	7,733	1,982	3,254	2,497	2,230	1,531	462	237	5,182	446	2,716	2,020
Not in the labour force during 1964	5,172	1,424	1,484	2,264	1,352	1,154	51	147	3,205	266	1,408	1,531
Weeks in the labour force:												
50-52 weeks	6,194	1,167	2,828	2,199	1,488	856	420	212	4,443	308	2,346	1,789
49 weeks or less	1,539	815	425	299	742	675	42	25	738	137	371	230
Male												
Total population	6,405	1,711	2,351	2,343	1,980	1,478	313	189	4,195	232	2,015	1,948
In the labour force, sometime during 1964	5,274	1,156	2,317	1,801	1,353	930	292	131	3,815	226	2,002	1,587
Not in the labour force during 1964	1,131	555	34	542	627	548	21	58	380	*	13	361
Weeks in the labour force:												
50-52 weeks	4,631	742	2,219	1,670	917	536	266	115	3,623	206	1,923	1,484
49 weeks or less	643	414	98	131	436	394	26	16	192	20	69	103
Female												
Total population	6,500	1,695	2,387	2,418	1,603	1,207	200	195	4,192	480	2,109	1,603
In the labour force sometime during 1964	2,459	826	937	696	877	601	170	106	1,367	220	714	433
Not in the labour force during 1964	4,041	869	1,450	1,722	726	606	30	89	2,825	260	1,395	1,170
Weeks in the labour force:												
50-52 weeks	1,563	425	609	529	571	320	154	97	820	102	413	305
49 weeks or less	896	401	327	168	306	281	16	*	546	117	202	127

¹ In addition to the single and married, includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 3. Persons in the Labour Force Sometime during 1964, by Weeks in the Labour Force, Sex and Occupation of Longest Duration, Canada

Labour force and weeks in the labour force	Total ¹	Managerial	Professional and technical	Clerical	Sales	Service and recreation	Transportation and communication	Farmers and farm workers	Other primary ²	Craftsmen, production process and related workers	Labourers and unskilled workers n.e.s. ³
estimates in thousands											
Both sexes											
In the labour force sometime during 1964	7,733	620	823	1,042	587	944	466	730	191	1,831	443
Weeks in the labour force:											
50-52 weeks	6,194	598	625	779	436	648	414	576	156	1,606	332
49 weeks or less	1,539	22	198	263	151	296	52	154	35	225	111
Male											
In the labour force sometime during 1964	5,274	547	457	347	352	378	426	605	190	1,524	414
Weeks in the labour force:											
50-52 weeks	4,631	535	393	296	306	315	389	507	156	1,398	316
49 weeks or less	643	12	64	51	46	63	37	98	34	126	98
Female											
In the labour force sometime during 1964	2,459	73	366	695	235	566	40	125	*	307	29
Weeks in the labour force:											
50-52 weeks	1,563	63	232	483	130	333	25	69	—	208	16
49 weeks or less	896	10	134	212	105	233	15	56	*	99	13

¹ Includes some persons not classifiable by "occupation of longest duration". These are persons who did not work in 1964 but who looked for work sometime during the year.

² Includes loggers and related workers, fishermen, trappers and hunters, miners, quarrymen and related workers.

³ Not agricultural, fishing, logging or mining.

* Estimate less than 10,000

TABLE C 4. Persons in the Labour Force Sometime during 1964, by Weeks in the Labour Force, Sex and Industry of Longest Duration, Canada

Labour force and weeks in the labour force	Total ¹	Agriculture	Other primary ²	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation, communication and other utilities	Trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Community business and personal service	Public administration and defence
estimates in thousands										
Both sexes										
In the labour force sometime during 1964	7,733	726	271	1,851	494	662	1,273	291	1,686	424
Weeks in the labour force:										
50-52 weeks	6,194	573	227	1,595	430	583	999	238	1,170	355
49 weeks or less	1,539	153	44	256	64	79	274	53	516	69
Male										
In the labour force sometime during 1964	5,274	598	263	1,408	476	560	818	149	647	321
Weeks in the labour force:										
50-52 weeks	4,631	503	222	1,283	418	513	717	138	533	284
49 weeks or less	643	95	41	125	58	47	101	11	114	37
Female										
In the labour force sometime during 1964	2,459	128	*	443	18	102	455	142	1,039	103
Weeks in the labour force:										
50-52 weeks	1,563	70	*	312	12	70	282	100	637	71
49 weeks or less	896	58	*	131	*	32	173	42	402	32

¹ Includes some persons not classifiable by "industry of longest duration". These are persons who did not work in 1964 but who looked for work sometime during the year.

² Includes forestry; fishing and trapping; mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 5. Population, 14 Years of Age and Over in January, 1965, showing Number in the Labour Force Sometime during 1964, by Weeks in the Labour Force, Sex and Region, Canada

Labour force and weeks in the labour force	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	British Columbia
estimates in thousands						
Both sexes						
Total population	12,905	1,295	3,722	4,507	2,175	1,206
In the labour force sometime during 1964	7,733	702	2,089	2,849	1,363	730
Not in the labour force during 1964	5,172	593	1,632	1,658	813	476
Weeks in the labour force:						
50-52 weeks	6,194	549	1,763	2,272	1,054	556
27-49 "	550	58	122	192	116	62
1-26 "	989	96	203	385	193	112
Male						
Total population	6,405	646	1,836	2,220	1,096	607
In the labour force sometime during 1964	5,274	497	1,481	1,886	914	496
Not in the labour force during 1964	1,131	149	354	334	183	111
Weeks in the labour force:						
50-52 weeks	4,631	426	1,327	1,665	791	422
27-49 "	235	30	52	73	52	28
1-26 "	408	42	101	148	71	46
Female						
Total population	6,500	649	1,886	2,287	1,079	599
In the labour force sometime during 1964	2,459	205	608	963	449	234
Not in the labour force during 1964	4,041	244	1,278	1,324	630	365
Weeks in the labour force:						
50-52 weeks	1,563	123	436	607	263	134
27-49 "	315	28	70	119	64	34
1-26 "	581	54	102	237	122	66

TABLE C 6. Persons Employed Sometime during 1964, by Weeks in the Labour Force, showing Number Who Usually Worked Full-time and Part-time, by Sex and Age, Canada

Sex, weeks in labour force and worked full-time or part-time	Total	14-19 years			20-24 years	25-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	Student ¹	Non- student ¹					
estimates in thousands									
Both sexes									
Total employed sometime during 1964	7,679	903	282	621	1,052	3,239	1,388	834	261
In labour force 50-52 weeks	6,170	377	13	364	785	2,821	1,246	741	200
Usually worked full-time	5,752	280	*	275	760	2,694	1,163	688	166
Usually worked part-time	420	97	*	89	25	127	83	53	34
In labour force 49 weeks or less	1,507	526	269	257	267	418	142	93	61
Usually worked full-time	1,040	354	172	182	233	269	88	59	37
Usually worked part-time	467	172	97	75	34	149	54	34	24
Male									
Total employed sometime during 1964	5,241	512	181	331	629	2,309	961	622	207
In labour force 50-52 weeks	4,611	227	*	218	511	2,213	924	576	160
Usually worked full-time	4,458	158	*	154	496	2,192	911	561	139
Usually worked part-time	154	69	*	64	15	21	13	15	21
In labour force 49 weeks or less	629	285	172	113	118	96	37	46	47
Usually worked full-time	491	190	115	75	109	90	35	36	31
Usually worked part-time	138	95	57	38	*	*	*	10	16
Female									
Total employed sometime during 1964	2,438	391	101	290	423	930	427	212	54
In labour force 50-52 weeks	1,559	150	*	146	274	605	312	165	40
Usually worked full-time	1,294	122	*	121	264	502	252	127	27
Usually worked part-time	266	28	*	25	10	106	70	38	13
In labour force 49 weeks or less	878	241	97	144	149	322	105	47	14
Usually worked full-time	549	164	57	107	124	179	53	23	*
Usually worked part-time	329	77	40	37	25	143	52	24	*

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 7. Persons Employed Sometime during 1964, by Weeks in the Labour Force, showing Number Who Usually Worked Full-time and Part-time, by Sex and Marital Status, Canada

Weeks in the labour force and worked full-time and part-time	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	All status groups ¹	Single	Married	All status groups ¹	Single	Married	All status groups ¹	Single	Married
estimates in thousands									
Total employed sometime during 1964	7, 679	2, 200	5, 162	5, 241	1, 333	3, 804	2, 438	867	1, 359
In labour force 50-52 weeks	6, 169	1, 477	4, 432	4, 610	908	3, 613	1, 559	569	819
Usually worked full-time	5, 750	1, 342	4, 178	4, 457	813	3, 560	1, 293	529	618
Usually worked part-time	419	135	254	153	95	53	266	40	201
In labour force 49 weeks or less	1, 510	723	730	631	425	191	881	298	539
Usually worked full-time	1, 043	532	472	492	316	165	551	216	307
Usually worked part-time	467	191	258	139	109	26	328	82	232

¹ In addition to the single and married, includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated.

TABLE C 8. Persons Employed Sometime during 1964, by Weeks in the Labour Force, showing Number Who Usually Worked Full-time and Part-time, by Sex and Region, Canada

Sex, weeks in labour force and worked full-time or part-time	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	British Columbia
estimates in thousands						
Both sexes						
Total employed sometime during 1964	7, 679	693	2, 071	2, 835	1, 358	722
In labour force 50-52 weeks	6, 171	544	1, 756	2, 266	1, 052	553
Usually worked full-time	5, 751	511	1, 696	2, 101	936	507
Usually worked part-time	420	33	60	165	116	46
In labour force 49 weeks or less	1, 508	149	315	569	306	169
Usually worked full-time	1, 042	114	258	376	189	105
Usually worked part-time	466	35	57	193	117	64
Male						
Total employed sometime during 1964	5, 241	493	1, 469	1, 877	911	491
In labour force 50-52 weeks	4, 610	423	1, 320	1, 659	789	419
Usually worked full-time	4, 456	403	1, 295	1, 608	748	402
Usually worked part-time	154	20	25	51	41	17
In labour force 49 weeks or less	631	70	149	218	122	72
Usually worked full-time	491	58	129	163	89	52
Usually worked part-time	140	12	20	55	33	20
Female						
Total employed sometime during 1964	2, 438	202	602	958	447	231
In labour force 50-52 weeks	1, 561	121	436	607	263	134
Usually worked full-time	1, 295	108	401	493	188	105
Usually worked part-time	266	13	35	114	75	29
In labour force 49 weeks or less	877	79	166	351	184	97
Usually worked full-time	551	56	129	213	100	53
Usually worked part-time	326	23	37	138	84	44

TABLE C 9. Persons Employed Sometime during 1964, showing Number Who Usually Worked Full-time and Part-time, by Occupation of Longest Duration, Canada

Worked full-time or part-time	Total	Mana- gerial	Profes- sional and tech- nical	Clerical	Sales	Service and recrea- tion	Trans- porta- tion and communi- cation	Farmers and farm- workers	Other primary ¹	Crafts- men, pro- duction process and related workers	Labourers and unskilled workers n.e.s. ²
estimates in thousands											
Total employed sometime during 1964	7,679	621	823	1,042	586	944	467	730	191	1,832	443
Usually worked full-time	6,793	603	754	923	440	706	435	591	182	1,766	393
Usually worked part-time	886	18	69	119	146	238	32	139	*	66	50

¹ Includes loggers and related workers, fishermen, trappers and hunters, miners, quarrymen and related workers.

² Not agricultural, fishing, logging or mining.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 10. Persons Employed Sometime during 1964, showing Number Who Usually Worked Full-time and Part-time, by Industry of Longest Duration, Canada

Worked full-time or part-time	Total	Agri- culture	Other primary ¹	Manu- facturing	Con- struc- tion	Trans- porta- tion, communi- cation and other utilities	Trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Com- munity, business and personal service	Public admin- istration and defence
estimates in thousands										
Total employed sometime during 1964	7,679	726	271	1,851	494	662	1,273	291	1,687	424
Usually worked full-time	6,793	587	258	1,768	468	624	1,054	271	1,361	402
Usually worked part-time	886	139	13	83	26	38	219	20	326	22

¹ Includes forestry; hunting and trapping; mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells.

TABLE C 11. Persons Unemployed Sometime during 1964, by Weeks Unemployed, Stretches of Unemployment, Sex and Age, Canada

Sex and age	Total unemployed	Weeks unemployed			Stretches of unemployment	
		1 - 4	5 - 13	14 or more	1	2 or more
estimates in thousands						
Both sexes						
Totals	1,203	262	355	586	709	494
14-19 years	236	65	65	106	151	85
20-24 "	228	59	71	98	133	95
25-44 "	446	99	144	203	266	180
45-54 "	163	27	44	92	88	75
55 years and over	130	12	31	87	71	59
Male						
Totals	894	172	268	454	487	407
14-19 years	141	31	39	71	81	60
20-24 "	167	39	54	74	87	80
25-44 "	346	71	116	159	194	152
45-54 "	129	20	34	75	66	63
55 years and over	111	11	25	75	59	52
Female						
Totals	309	90	87	132	222	87
14-19 years	95	34	26	35	70	25
20-24 "	61	20	17	24	46	15
25-44 "	100	28	28	44	72	28
45-54 "	34	.	10	17	22	12
55 years and over	19	.	.	12	12	.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 12. Persons Unemployed Sometime during 1964, by Weeks Unemployed, Stretches of Unemployment, Sex and Region, Canada

Sex and region	Total unemployed	Weeks unemployed			Stretches of unemployment	
		1 - 4	5 - 13	14 or more	1	2 or more
estimates in thousands						
Both sexes						
Totals	1, 203	262	355	586	710	493
Atlantic	166	15	40	111	88	78
Quebec	391	71	110	210	216	175
Ontario	367	107	114	146	233	134
Prairie	162	39	50	73	98	64
British Columbia	117	31	39	47	75	42
Male						
Totals	894	172	268	454	488	406
Atlantic	139	12	33	94	70	69
Quebec	305	45	84	176	158	147
Ontario	254	69	85	100	147	107
Prairie	113	24	38	51	63	50
British Columbia	83	22	28	33	50	33
Female						
Totals	309	90	87	132	222	87
Atlantic	27	*	*	17	18	*
Quebec	86	26	26	34	58	28
Ontario	113	38	29	46	86	27
Prairie	49	15	12	22	35	14
British Columbia	34	*	11	14	25	*

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 13. Persons Unemployed Sometime during 1964, by Weeks Unemployed, Stretches of Unemployment and Occupation of Longest Duration, Canada

Occupation division	Total unemployed	Weeks unemployed			Stretches of unemployment	
		1-4	5-13	14 or more	1	2 or more
estimates in thousands						
All occupations ¹	1,203	263	354	586	709	494
Managerial	22	*	*	10	16	*
Professional and technical.....	35	10	11	14	27	*
Clerical.....	120	45	34	41	92	28
Sales	64	18	17	29	45	19
Service and recreation	136	31	38	67	86	50
Transportation and communication	94	*	31	47	52	42
Farmers and farm workers	46	*	13	25	23	23
Other primary occupations ²	91	*	23	61	35	56
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	377	94	126	157	204	173
Labourers, n.e.s.....	163	23	38	102	77	86

¹ Includes some persons not classifiable by "occupation of longest duration". These are persons who did not work in 1964, but who looked for work sometime during the year.

² Includes loggers and related workers, fishermen, trappers and hunters, miners, quarrymen and related workers.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 14. Persons Unemployed Sometime during 1964, by Weeks Unemployed, Stretches of Unemployment and Industry of Longest Duration, Canada

Industry	Total unemployed	Weeks unemployed			Stretches of unemployment	
		1-4	5-13	14 or more	1	2 or more
estimates in thousands						
All industries ¹	1,203	263	354	586	709	494
Agriculture	44	*	13	24	22	22
Other primary industries ²	113	10	31	72	48	65
Manufacturing	307	87	102	118	186	121
Construction	193	29	56	108	86	107
Transportation and communication	90	15	25	50	50	40
Trade	154	48	43	63	105	49
Finance, insurance and real estate	25	10	*	*	22	*
Community, business and personal service	175	41	48	86	113	62
Public administration and defence	47	10	13	24	26	21

¹ Includes some persons not classifiable by "Industry of longest duration". These are persons who did not work in 1964, but who looked for work sometime during the year.

² Includes forestry; fishing and trapping; mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 15. Persons Unemployed Sometime during 1964, by Weeks Unemployed, Sex and Marital Status, Canada

Sex and marital status	Total unemployed	Weeks unemployed		
		1-4	5-13	14 or more
estimates in thousands				
Both sexes				
All status groups ¹	1,203	263	354	586
Single	481	108	136	237
Married	684	147	210	327
Male				
All status groups ¹	894	172	268	454
Single	343	61	95	187
Married	532	108	169	255
Female				
All status groups ¹	309	91	86	132
Single	138	47	41	50
Married	152	39	41	72

¹ In addition to the single and married, includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated.

TABLE C 16. Persons Unemployed Sometime during 1964, by Weeks in the Labour Force, Weeks Unemployed and Sex, Canada

Sex and weeks in the labour force	Total unemployed	Weeks unemployed		
		1-4	5-13	14 or more
estimates in thousands				
Both sexes				
Weeks in the labour force:				
50-52 weeks	967	159	270	538
49 weeks or less	236	104	84	48
Male				
Weeks in the labour force:				
50-52 weeks	776	126	221	429
49 weeks or less	118	46	47	25
Female				
Weeks in the labour force:				
50-52 weeks	191	33	49	109
49 weeks or less	118	58	37	23

TABLE C 17. Population, 14 Years of Age and Over in January, 1962, showing Number in the Labour Force Sometime during 1961, by Weeks in the Labour Force, Sex and Age, Canada

Labour force and weeks in the labour force	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Both sexes							
Total population	12,123	1,780	1,198	4,692	1,861	1,283	1,309
In the labour force sometime during 1961	7,068	771	916	3,120	1,259	744	258
Not in the labour force in 1961	5,055	1,009	282	1,572	602	539	1,051
Weeks in the labour force:							
50-52 weeks	5,398	348	653	2,549	1,047	616	185
49 weeks or less	1,670	423	263	571	213	128	73
Male							
Total population	6,032	901	584	2,328	944	646	629
In the labour force sometime during 1961	4,978	438	553	2,286	912	575	214
Not in the labour force in 1961	1,054	463	31	42	32	71	415
Weeks in the labour force:							
50-52 weeks	4,119	215	429	2,027	803	490	155
49 weeks or less	859	223	124	259	109	84	59
Female							
Total population	6,091	879	614	2,364	917	637	680
In the labour force sometime during 1961	2,090	333	363	834	347	170	44
Not in the labour force in 1961	4,001	546	251	1,529	570	468	636
Weeks in the labour force:							
50-52 weeks	1,279	133	224	522	244	126	30
49 weeks or less	811	200	139	312	104	44	14

TABLE C 18. Population, 14 Years of Age and Over in January, 1962, showing Number in the Labour Force Sometime during 1961, by Sex and Marital Status, Canada

Labour force	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	All status ¹ groups	Single	Married	All status ¹ groups	Single	Married	All status ¹ groups	Single	Married
estimates in thousands									
Total population	12,123	3,228	8,042	6,032	1,793	4,031	6,091	1,435	4,011
In the labour force sometime during 1961	7,068	2,016	4,770	4,978	1,227	3,656	2,090	789	1,114
Not in the labour force during 1961	5,055	1,212	3,272	1,054	565	375	4,001	647	2,896

¹ In addition to the single and married, includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated.

TABLE C 19. Population, 14 Years of Age and Over in January, 1962, showing Number in the Labour Force Sometime during 1961, by Region and Sex, Canada

Labour force	Atlantic			Quebec			Ontario			Prairie			British Columbia		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
estimates in thousands															
Total population	1,224	611	613	3,461	1,708	1,753	4,245	2,094	2,151	2,070	1,050	1,020	1,123	569	554
In the labour force sometime during 1961	668	482	187	1,908	1,389	519	2,590	1,768	821	1,271	889	383	631	450	181
Not in the labour force during 1961	556	129	426	1,553	319	1,234	1,655	326	1,330	799	161	637	492	119	373

TABLE C 20. Persons Employed Sometime during 1961, by Weeks in the Labour Force, Sex and Age, Canada

Sex and weeks in the labour force	Total 14 years and over	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
estimates in thousands							
Both sexes							
Total employed sometime during the year	7,008	752	909	3,104	1,251	737	255
Weeks in the labour force:							
50-52 weeks	4,714	262	536	2,239	948	557	172
49 weeks or less	2,294	490	373	865	303	180	83
Male							
Total employed sometime during the year	4,931	424	548	2,274	906	568	211
Weeks in the labour force:							
50-52 weeks	3,500	148	323	1,740	712	435	142
49 weeks or less	1,431	276	225	534	194	133	69
Female							
Total employed sometime during the year	2,077	328	361	830	345	169	44
Weeks in the labour force:							
50-52 weeks	1,215	114	213	500	236	122	30
49 weeks or less	862	214	148	330	109	47	14

TABLE C 21. Persons Employed Sometime during 1961, by Sex and Region, Canada

Sex	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	British Columbia
estimates in thousands					
Total employed sometime during year	660	1,886	2,574	1,265	623
Male	475	1,371	1,758	884	444
Female	185	515	816	381	179

TABLE C 22. Persons Employed Sometime during 1961, by Sex and Marital Status, Canada

Employed	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	All status groups ¹	Single	Married	All status groups ¹	Single	Married	All status groups ¹	Single	Married
estimates in thousands									
Total employed sometime during year	7,008	1,984	4,746	4,931	1,202	3,636	2,077	782	1,110

¹ In addition to the single and married, includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated.

TABLE C 23. Persons Unemployed Sometime during 1961, by Weeks Unemployed, Sex and Age, Canada

Sex and age	Total unemployed	Weeks unemployed		
		1-4	5-13	14 or more
estimates in thousands				
Both sexes				
Totals	1,162	186	355	621
14-19 years	203	44	69	90
20-24 "	200	37	63	100
25-44 "	487	72	156	259
45-54 "	158	24	41	93
55 years and over	114	*	26	79
Male				
Totals	931	122	274	535
14-19 years	130	22	41	67
20-24 "	156	24	47	85
25-44 "	412	53	130	229
45-54 "	133	17	35	81
55 years and over	100	*	21	73
Female				
Totals	231	64	81	86
14-19 years	73	22	28	23
20-24 "	44	13	16	15
25-44 "	75	19	26	30
45-54 "	25	*	*	12
55 years and over	14	*	*	*

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 24. Persons Unemployed Sometime during 1961, by Weeks Unemployed, Sex and Region, Canada

Sex and region	Total unemployed	Weeks unemployed		
		1 - 4	5 - 13	14 or more
estimates in thousands				
Both sexes				
Atlantic.....	170	17	41	112
Quebec.....	363	53	102	208
Ontario	349	69	118	162
Prairie	156	29	52	75
British Columbia	124	17	43	64
Male				
Atlantic	150	11	35	104
Quebec	298	36	79	183
Ontario	264	45	86	133
Prairie	121	18	40	63
British Columbia	98	12	34	52
Female				
Atlantic	20	*	*	*
Quebec	65	17	23	25
Ontario	85	24	32	29
Prairie	35	11	12	12
British Columbia	26	*	*	12

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 25. Persons Unemployed Sometime during 1961, by Weeks Unemployed, Sex and Marital Status, Canada

Sex and marital status	Total unemployed	Weeks unemployed		
		1 - 4	5 - 13	14 or more
estimates in thousands				
Both sexes				
All status groups ¹	1,162	186	355	621
Single	436	75	133	228
Married	688	105	211	372
Male				
All status groups ¹	931	122	274	535
Single	331	45	94	192
Married	583	75	176	332
Female				
All status groups ¹	231	64	81	86
Single	105	30	39	36
Married	105	30	35	40

¹ In addition to single and married, includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated.

TABLE C 26. Persons Unemployed Sometime during 1961, by Weeks in the Labour Force, Weeks Unemployed and Sex, Canada

Sex and weeks in the labour force	Total unemployed	Weeks unemployed		
		1 - 4	5 - 13	14 or more
estimates in thousands				
Both sexes				
Weeks in the labour force:				
50-52 weeks	856	98	231	527
49 weeks or less	306	88	124	94
Male				
Weeks in the labour force:				
50-52 weeks	745	81	197	467
49 weeks or less	186	41	77	68
Female				
Weeks in the labour force:				
50-52 weeks	111	17	34	60
49 weeks or less	120	47	47	26

